



**ANIMAL LEGAL
DEFENSE FUND** EST
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Compendium of U.S. Animal Protection Laws

Pennsylvania



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This chapter contains Pennsylvania’s general animal protection and related statutes with an effective date on or before September 1, 2023. It begins with a detailed overview of the provisions contained in these laws, followed by the full text of the statutes themselves. The various provisions are organized into categories with the relevant part of each statute italicized.

Pennsylvania may employ similar provisions within other non-animal-specific criminal and civil statutes, may have other more specific statutes in addition to those included, and may have a variety of animal-related regulations in effect. Because the law is continually evolving, always review an official source for the most current language of any statute.

ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Laws

SUBSTANTIVE PROHIBITIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

1. Definition of "Animal"	[None]
2. General Cruelty	Placing poison where it may be found and eaten by dogs. 3 PA. STAT. § 459-601(b),(b.1) <i>Summary offense</i> <i>With intent, 1st offense: 2nd degree misdemeanor, \$2,000 fine and/or 2 years imprisonment</i> <i>With intent, subsequent offenses: 3rd degree felony</i> Abandoning a dog. 3 PA. STAT. § 459-601(c) <i>\$1,000 fine, plus costs</i> Definitions. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5531 Neglect of animal. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5532 <i>Generally: summary offense</i> <i>If bodily injury or imminent risk of serious bodily injury: 3rd degree misdemeanor</i> Cruelty to animal. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5533 <i>Generally: summary offense</i> <i>If bodily injury or imminent risk of serious bodily injury: 2nd degree misdemeanor</i> Aggravated cruelty to animal. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5534 <i>3rd degree felony</i> Tethering of unattended animal is rebuttable presumption of neglect. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5536 Exemptions: Lawful hunting, other. Transporting animals in a cruel manner. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5538 <i>Summary offense</i> Exemption: Transportation of live poultry when in compliance with weight per

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	cubic foot limit. Overworking an animal. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5540 <i>Summary offense</i> Prohibitions on certain procedures on dogs. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5542 Exemption: Veterinary practice. Killing homing pigeons. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5545 <i>Summary offense</i> Live animals as prizes. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5547 <i>Summary offense, \$250 fine</i> Assaulting an animal with biological agent. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5549 <i>2nd degree felony</i> Exemption: Veterinary practice. Exemptions: - Accepted farm animal husbandry practices. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5560 - Research animals. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 5553; 5561 - Defense of domestic animal, pest control, other. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5561 - It is lawful for a person to practice veterinary medicine on animals they own. 63 PA. STAT. § 485.32(4)
3. Animal Fighting	Various animal fighting activities (including spectatorship). 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5543 <i>3rd degree felony</i> Owing or possessing animal fighting paraphernalia.

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	18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5544 3rd degree misdemeanor
4. Sexual Assault	Definitions. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3101 Any form of sexual intercourse with an animal. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3129 2nd degree misdemeanor
5. Cruelty to Working Animals	Willfully and maliciously taunt, torment, tease, beat, kick or strike law enforcement dog. 3 PA. STAT. § 459-602(a) 3rd degree felony Willfully or maliciously torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison, or kill law enforcement dog. 3 PA. STAT. § 459-602(b) 2nd degree felony Harming a police animal while evading arrest. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5104.3 Death or serious bodily injury: 3rd degree felony Bodily injury: 2nd degree misdemeanor Definitions. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5531 Attack of guide dog. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5535 3rd degree misdemeanor Maliciously treating or killing a police animal. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5548 2nd degree felony
6. Laws Specific to Farmed Animals	Selling or using disabled horse. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5537 Summary offense Transporting equine animals in a cruel manner. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5539 1st offense: summary offense

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	<i>Subsequent offenses: 3rd degree misdemeanor</i> Cruelty to a cow to enhance appearance of udder. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5541 <i>Summary offense</i>
7. Cruel Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing	Unlawful acts concerning taking of furbearers. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2361 Unlawful devices and methods. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2308 Prohibited devices and methods. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2322 Fox chasing. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2945 Dogs pursuing, injuring, or killing game or wildlife. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2381 Training dogs on small game. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2382 Dogs pursuing, injuring, or killing big game. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2383 Penalties. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2386 Unlawful removal of game or wildlife from place of refuge. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2309 Penalties. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2364 Violations. 34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2908 Taking or possessing by illegal methods. 30 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2110
REPORTING LAWS	

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8. Cross Reporting	[None]
9. Veterinary Reporting	Veterinarians who report suspected violations of animal cruelty are not liable for civil damages as a result of the reporting. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5556
10. “Ag-Gag” Laws	[None]
CIVIL AND CIVILIAN INTERVENTION	
11. Emergency Rescue and Relief	Any person or law enforcement officers, animal control officers, humane society police officers or emergency responders may remove a dog or cat from an unattended motor vehicle under specified circumstances. 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 8340.3
12. Civil Enforcement	[None]
13. Domestic Violence and Protection Orders	[None]
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERVENTION	
14. Maximum Penalties and Statute of Limitations	Summary offense. <i>90 days imprisonment and/or \$750 fine</i> 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5550 3rd degree misdemeanor. <i>1 year imprisonment and/or \$2,500 fine</i> 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 1101; 1104 2nd degree misdemeanor. <i>2 years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine</i> 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 1101; 1104 3rd degree felony. <i>7 years imprisonment and/or \$15,000 fine</i> 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 1101; 1103 2nd degree felony. <i>10 years imprisonment and/or \$25,000 fine</i> 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 1101; 1103

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	Statute of limitations. <i>Misdemeanor or felony: 2 years</i> 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552(a)
15. Law Enforcement Policies	Humane agents have power and authority to initiate criminal proceedings, and to request enjoinder of any violation. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5551 22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3708 Definition of humane society police officer. 22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3702 Limitation on possession of firearms by humane agents. 22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3711 Humane agent training. 22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3712
16. Seizure	Animals being cruelly transported may be seized. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5538(a) Police officers and humane agents shall have the power to seize animals kept, used, or intended to be used for fighting. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552 Police officers and humane agents may be issued search warrants and are authorized to seize animals. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5553 The district attorney must approve search warrants for alleged cruelty to animals violations. 22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3710
17. Courtroom Animal Advocate Program	[None]
18. Restitution	A petition may be filed for reasonable costs of care of animals seized relating to animal cruelty by a county or municipal official or by a humane society. 18 PA. STAT. §§ 30.2; 30.3; 30.4; 30.5; 30.6; 30.7.

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	NOTE: These statutes refer to the now-repealed animal cruelty law, 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5511. However, this Act may still be used for cost of care petition in conjunction with animals seized under the new animal cruelty laws, due to the rule of construction codified in 1 PA. CONS. STAT. § 1937. An owner whose dog kills, maims or disfigures a service dog shall repay veterinary costs in treating the dog and, if necessary, the cost of obtaining and training a replacement dog. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5535(d)(2)(ii) A lien exists for necessary expenses incurred for the care of animals impounded pursuant to the offense of transporting animals in a cruel manner; expenses may also be recovered from owner in a civil action. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5538(a) Restitution shall be ordered for convictions when police animal is disabled or killed. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5548(c) Restitution shall be ordered for convictions of assaulting animal with biological agent. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5549 Court shall require the owner to pay the cost of keeping and care of animal upon conviction. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552 Costs of care of seized animals constitutes a lien upon the animals; court may require owner to pay the costs of care as part of sentence. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5553
19. Forfeiture and Possession Bans	If owner fails to post a security for costs of care if so required, the animal will be forfeited. 18 PA. STAT. § 30.6 Court shall order forfeiture of abused and neglected animals after conviction of animal fighting. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552 The court may order the forfeiture of any abused, neglected, or deprived animal upon conviction. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5554 Upon conviction, court may order the prohibition or limitation of the defendant's

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	ownership, possession, control or custody of animals or employment with the care of animals for a period of time not to exceed the statutory maximum term of imprisonment applicable to the offense for which sentence is being imposed. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5555
20. Rehabilitative Sentencing	Court may order psychiatric or psychological evaluation/ treatment upon conviction for certain mutilations of dogs. 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5542(f)

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1. DEFINITION OF “ANIMAL”

[None]

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2. GENERAL CRUELTY

3 PA. STAT. § 459-601. Theft; poison; abandonment of animals by owner.

- (a) Dogs to be personal property.--All dogs are hereby declared to be personal property and subjects of theft.
- (b) *Placement of poison illegal.--It shall be unlawful for a person to place any poison or harmful substance of any description in any place, on his own premises or elsewhere, where it may be easily found and eaten by dogs. Anyone convicted of violating this subsection commits a summary offense.*
- (b.1) *Intentional poisoning of dogs illegal.--It shall be unlawful for any person to place any poison or harmful substance of any description in any place, on his own premises or elsewhere with the intent that the poison or substance be eaten by dogs. Anyone convicted of violating this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree and shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. A subsequent conviction under this subsection shall constitute a felony of the third degree.*
- (c) *Abandonment of animals by owner.--*
 - (1) *It shall be unlawful for any person to abandon or attempt to abandon any dog within the Commonwealth. Anyone convicted of abandoning or attempting to abandon any dog within the Commonwealth shall pay a fine of not less than \$300 and not more than \$1,000, plus costs.*
 - (2) Any animal placed in the custody of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine for treatment, boarding or other care, or placed in the custody of a licensed boarding kennel for board or other care, which shall be abandoned by its owner or his representative for a period of more than ten days after written notice by personal service or registered mail, return receipt requested, is given to the owner or his representative at his last known address and return receipt is received by the doctor or the licensed boarding kennel, may be turned over to the custody of the nearest humane society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals or dog pound in the area. After 48 hours of receipt, such custodian may humanely kill such animal or place it for adoption. During such 48-hour period, the animal may be released only to the owner or his representative. If the owner claims the animal, he shall be liable for room and board charges for the animal during the abandonment period.
 - (3) The giving of notice to the owner, or the representative of the owner, of such animal by the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine or licensed boarding kennel as provided in paragraph (2) and receipt of return receipt by the doctor or licensed boarding kennel, which shall be retained for 12 days, shall relieve the doctor of veterinary medicine, licensed boarding kennel and any custodian to whom such animal may be given of any further liability for disposal. It is further provided that such procedure by the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine or licensed boarding kennel shall not constitute grounds for disciplinary procedure under this act.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5531. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this subchapter shall have the meanings given to them in this

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section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Accelerant detection dog.” A dog that is trained for accelerant detection, commonly referred to as arson canines.

“Animal fighting.” Fighting or baiting a bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature.

“Animal fighting paraphernalia.” A device, implement, object or drug used or intended to be used for animal fighting, to train an animal for animal fighting or in furtherance of animal fighting. In determining whether an object is animal fighting paraphernalia, a court or other authority should consider the following:

- (1) Statements by an owner or by an individual in control of the object concerning its use.
- (2) A prior conviction under Federal or State law relating to animal fighting.
- (3) The proximity of the object in time and space to the direct violation of this subchapter.
- (4) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of the accused to deliver the object to persons whom the accused knows or should reasonably know intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of this subchapter.
- (5) Oral or written instructions provided with or in the vicinity of the object concerning the object's use.
- (6) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict the object's use.
- (7) All other logically relevant factors.

“Audibly impaired.” The inability to hear air conduction thresholds at an average of 40 decibels or greater in the better ear.

“Blind.” Having a visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correction or having a limitation of the field of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angular distance not greater than 20 degrees.

“Bodily injury.” Impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.

“Bomb detection dog.” A dog that is trained to locate a bomb or explosives by scent.

“Bomb detection dog.” A dog that is trained to locate a bomb or explosives by scent.

“Certified veterinary technician.” As defined in section 3(13) of the act of December 27, 1974 (P.L. 995, No. 326),¹ known as the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

“Conveyance.” A truck, tractor, trailer or semitrailer, or a combination of these, propelled or drawn by mechanical power.

“Deaf.” Totally impaired hearing or hearing with or without amplification which is so seriously impaired that the primary means of receiving spoken language is through other sensory input, including, but not limited to, lip reading, sign language, finger spelling or reading.

“Domestic animal.” A dog, cat, equine animal, bovine animal, sheep, goat or porcine animal.

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“Domestic fowl.” An avis raised for food, hobby or sport.

“Equine animal.” A member of the Equidae family, which includes horses, asses, mules, ponies and zebras.

“Humane society police officer.” As defined in 22 Pa.C.S. § 3702 (relating to definitions).

“Licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.” As defined in section 3(8) of the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

“Narcotic detection dog.” A dog that is trained to locate narcotics by scent.

“Normal agricultural operation.” Normal activities, practices and procedures that farmers adopt, use or engage in year after year in the production and preparation for market of poultry, livestock and their products in the production and harvesting of agricultural, agronomic, horticultural, silvicultural and aquicultural crops and commodities.

“Physically limited.” Having limited ambulation, including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent impairment or condition that causes an individual to use a wheelchair or walk with difficulty or insecurity, affects sight or hearing to the extent that an individual is insecure or exposed to danger, causes faulty coordination or reduces mobility, flexibility, coordination or perceptiveness.

“Police animal.” An animal, including, but not limited to, dogs and horses, used by the Pennsylvania State Police, a police department created by a metropolitan transportation authority operating under 74 Pa.C.S. Ch. 17 (relating to metropolitan transportation authorities), a police department created under the act of April 6, 1956 (1955 P.L. 1414, No. 465),² known as the Second Class County Port Authority Act, the Capitol Police, the Department of Corrections, a county facility or office or by a municipal police department, fire department, search and rescue unit or agency or handler under the supervision of the department, search and rescue unit or agency in the performance of the functions or duties of the department, search and rescue unit or agency, whether the animal is on duty or not on duty. The term shall include, but not be limited to, an accelerant detection dog, bomb detection dog, narcotic detection dog, search and rescue dog and tracking animal.

“Search and rescue dog.” A dog that is trained to locate lost or missing persons, victims of natural or manmade disasters and human bodies.

“Serious bodily injury.” Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ.

“Service, guide or support dog.” A dog that is trained or is being trained to work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability consistent with Federal and State law related to service animals.

“Torture.” Any of the following acts directed toward or against an animal unless directed to be performed by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine acting within the normal scope of practice:

- (1) Breaking, severing or severely impairing limbs.
- (2) Inflicting severe and prolonged pain from burning, crushing or wounding.
- (3) Causing or allowing severe and prolonged pain through prolonged deprivation of food or

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sustenance without veterinary care.

“Tracking animal.” An animal that is trained to track or used to pursue a missing person, escaped inmate or fleeing felon.

“Veterinary assistant.” As defined in section 3(14) of the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5532. Neglect of animal.

(a) *Offense defined.*--A person commits an offense if the person fails to provide for the basic needs of each animal to which the person has a duty of care, whether belonging to himself or otherwise, including any of the following:

- (1) *Necessary sustenance and potable water.*
- (2) *Access to clean and sanitary shelter and protection from the weather. The shelter must be sufficient to permit the animal to retain body heat and keep the animal dry.*
- (3) *Necessary veterinary care.*

(b) *Grading.*--

- (1) *Except as set forth in paragraph (2), a violation of this section is a summary offense.*
- (2) *If the violation causes bodily injury to the animal or places the animal at imminent risk of serious bodily injury, a violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the third degree.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5533. Cruelty to animal.

(a) *Offense defined.*--A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly illtreats, overloads, beats, abandons or abuses an animal.

(b) *Grading.*--

- (1) *Except as set forth in paragraph (2), a violation of this section is a summary offense.*
- (2) *If the violation causes bodily injury to the animal or places the animal at imminent risk of serious bodily injury, a violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5534. Aggravated cruelty to animal.

(a) *Offense defined.*--A person commits an offense if the person intentionally or knowingly does any of the following:

- (1) *Tortures an animal.*
- (2) *Violates section 5532 (relating to neglect of animal) or 5533 (relating to cruelty to animal) causing serious bodily injury to the animal or the death of the animal.*

(b) *Grading.*--A violation of this section is a felony of the third degree.

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18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5536. Tethering of unattended dog.

(a) Presumptions.--

- (1) *Tethering an unattended dog out of doors for less than nine hours within a 24-hour period when all of the following conditions are present shall create a rebuttable presumption that a dog has not been the subject of neglect within the meaning of section 5532 (relating to neglect of animal):*
 - (i) *The tether is of a type commonly used for the size and breed of dog and is at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail or 10 feet, whichever is longer.*
 - (ii) *The tether is secured to a well-fitted collar or harness by means of a swivel anchor, swivel latch or other mechanism designed to prevent the dog from becoming entangled.*
 - (iii) *The tethered dog has access to potable water and an area of shade that permits the dog to escape the direct rays of the sun.*
 - (iv) *The dog has not been tethered for longer than 30 minutes in temperatures above 90 or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.*
- (2) *The presence of any of the following conditions regarding tethering an unattended dog out of doors shall create a rebuttable presumption that a dog has been the subject of neglect within the meaning of section 5532:*
 - (i) *Excessive waste or excrement in the area where the dog is tethered.*
 - (ii) *Open sores or wounds on the dog's body.*
 - (iii) *The use of a tow or log chain, or a choke, pinch, prong or chain collar.*

(b) Construction.--This section shall not be construed to prohibit any of the following:

- (1) Tethering a dog while actively engaged in lawful hunting, exhibition, performance events or field training.
- (2) Tethering a hunting, sporting or sledding dog breed where tethering is integral to the training, conditioning or purpose of the dog.
- (3) Tethering a dog in compliance with the requirements of a camping or recreational area.
- (4) Tethering a dog for a period of time, not to exceed one hour, reasonably necessary for the dog or person to complete a temporary task.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5538. Transporting animals in cruel manner.

- (a) *Offense defined.--A person commits a summary offense if the person carries, or causes or allows to be carried, in or upon any cart or other vehicle whatsoever an animal in a cruel or inhumane manner. The person taking the offender into custody may take charge of the animal and of the vehicle and the vehicle's contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, and the necessary expenses that may be incurred for taking charge of and keeping the same, and sustaining the animal, shall be a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can lawfully be recovered, or the expenses or any part thereof remaining unpaid may be recovered by the person incurring the same from the owner of the animal in an action therefor.*
- (b) *Exception.--For the purposes of this section, it shall not be deemed cruel or inhumane to transport live poultry in crates so long as not more than 15 pounds of live poultry are allocated to each cubic foot of*

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space in the crate.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5540. Hours of labor of animals.

- (a) *Offense defined.--A person commits a summary offense if the person leads, drives, rides or works or causes or permits another person to lead, drive, ride or work a horse, mule, ox or other animal, whether belonging to the person or in the person's possession or control, for more than 15 hours in a 24-hour period or more than 90 hours in one week.*
- (b) *Construction.--Nothing in this section shall be construed to warrant a person leading, driving, riding or walking an animal for a period less than 15 hours, when doing so shall in any way violate the laws against cruelty to animals.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5542. Animal mutilation and related offenses.

- (a) *Cropping of ear.--The following apply:*
 - (1) *A person commits an offense under section 5533 (relating to cruelty to animal) if the person crops, trims or cuts off, or causes or procures to be cropped, trimmed or cut off, the whole or part of the ear or ears of a dog.*
 - (2) *The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from cropping, trimming or cutting off the whole or part of the ear or ears of a dog when the dog is anesthetized and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring the cropping, trimming or cutting off of a dog's ear or ears by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.*
 - (3) *The possession by a person of a dog with an ear or ears cropped, trimmed or cut off and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of any person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of any person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided for in this subsection.*
 - (4) *A person who procures the cropping, trimming or cutting off of the whole or part of an ear or ears of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.*
- (b) *Debarking.--The following apply:*
 - (1) *A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person debarks a dog by cutting, causing or procuring the cutting of its vocal cords or by altering, causing or procuring the alteration of a part of its resonance chamber.*
 - (2) *The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from cutting the vocal cords or otherwise altering the resonance chamber of a dog when the dog is anesthetized and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring a debarking procedure by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.*
 - (3) *The possession by a person of a dog with the vocal cords cut or the resonance chamber*

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otherwise altered and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of a person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of a person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.

- (4) A person who procures the cutting of vocal cords or the alteration of the resonance chamber of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(c) Docking of tail.--The following apply:

- (1) *A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person docks, cuts off, causes or procures the docking or cutting off of the tail of a dog over five days old.*
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from docking, cutting off or cropping the whole or part of the tail of a dog when the dog is at least 12 weeks of age and the procedure is performed using general anesthesia and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring the cutting off or docking of a tail of a dog by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine as provided in this subsection.
- (3) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from surgically removing, docking, cutting off or cropping the tail of a dog between five days and 12 weeks of age if, in the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine's professional judgment, the procedure is medically necessary for the health and welfare of the dog. If the procedure is performed, it shall be done in accordance with generally accepted standards of veterinary practice.
- (4) The possession by a person of a dog with a tail cut off or docked and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of any person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of any person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (5) A person who procures the cutting off or docking of a tail of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(d) Surgical birth.--The following apply:

- (1) *A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person surgically births or causes or procures a surgical birth.*
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from surgically birthing a dog when the dog is anesthetized and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring a surgical birthing by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.
- (3) The possession by a person of a dog with a wound or incision site resulting from a surgical birth unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of a person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of any person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (4) A person who procures the surgical birth of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and

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location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

- (5) This subsection shall not apply to personnel required to comply with standards to minimize pain to an animal set forth in section 2143(a)(3) of the Animal Welfare Act (Public Law 89-544, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq.), trained in accordance with section 2143(d) of the Animal Welfare Act, who work in a federally registered research facility required to comply with the Animal Welfare Act under the guidance or oversight of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.

(e) Dewclawing.--The following apply:

- (1) *A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person cuts off or causes or procures the cutting off of the dewclaw of a dog over five days old.*
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from cutting the dewclaw and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring the procedure by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.
- (3) The possession by a person of a dog with the dewclaw cut off and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of a person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of a person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (4) A person who procures the cutting off of the dewclaw of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(f) Additional penalty.--In addition to any other penalty provided by law, upon conviction for conduct described in this section, the court may order the convicted person to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation and to undergo treatment at the convicted person's expense that the court determines to be appropriate after due consideration of the evaluation.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5545. Killing homing pigeons.

A person commits a summary offense if the person shoots, maims or kills an antwerp or homing pigeon, either while on flight or at rest, or detains or entraps a pigeon which carries the name of the pigeon's owner.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5547. Live animals as prizes prohibited.

- (a) General rule.--*No person shall give or offer to give away a live animal, except fish, as a prize in a drawing, lottery, contest, sweepstakes or other game. No person operating a drawing, lottery, contest, sweepstakes or other game shall sell or offer to sell a live animal, except fish, in conjunction with the operation of a drawing, lottery, contest, sweepstakes or other game.*
- (b) Regulating certain actions concerning fowl or rabbits.--*No person shall sell, offer for sale, barter or give away baby chickens, ducklings or other fowl under one month of age or rabbits under two months of age as pets, toys, premiums or novelties or color, dye, stain or otherwise change the natural color of*

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baby chickens, ducklings or other fowl or rabbits. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit the sale or display of baby chickens, ducklings or other fowl or rabbits in proper facilities by persons engaged in the business of selling them for purposes of commercial breeding and raising.

(c) Exception.--

- (1) This section shall not apply to a domestic animal given away or sold in connection with an agricultural, educational or vocational program sponsored or sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture.
- (2) The Department of Agriculture shall promulgate the rules and regulations necessary to provide the conditions and requirements of live animal offerings under this subsection.

(d) Penalty.--*A violation of this section constitutes a summary offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$250.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5549. Assault with a biological agent on animal, fowl or honey bees.

(a) *Offense defined.--A person commits a felony of the second degree if the person intentionally, knowingly or maliciously exposes or causes to be exposed an animal, fowl or honey bees to a virus, bacteria, prion or other agent which causes infectious disease, including any of the following:*

- (1) *Foot-and-mouth disease.*
- (2) *Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as mad cow disease.*
- (3) *Avian influenza.*
- (4) *Varroa mite.*

(b) *Restitution.--The person convicted of violating this section shall, in addition to any other sentence imposed, be sentenced to pay the owner of the afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees restitution in an amount equal to the cost of the financial damages incurred as a result of the offense, including the following:*

- (1) *Value of afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees.*
- (2) *Disposal of afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees.*
- (3) *Testing for disease on existing animal.*
- (4) *Cleanup and sanitization of property and buildings on and in which afflicted animals, fowl or honey bees were located.*
- (5) *Liability insurance for cleanup and sanitization workers.*
- (6) *Soil testing of property.*
- (7) *Loss of revenue for the aggrieved owner of afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees.*

(c) *Exceptions.--The provisions of this section shall not apply to research or veterinarian services, including immunizations, vaccinations or other treatments administered during the normal scope of practice.*

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18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5560. Exemption of normal agricultural operations.

Sections 5532 (relating to neglect of animal), 5533 (relating to cruelty to animal), 5534 (relating to aggravated cruelty to animal), 5536 (relating to tethering of unattended dog) and 5543 (relating to animal fighting) shall not apply to activity undertaken in a normal agricultural operation.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5553. Search warrants.

Where a violation of this subchapter is alleged, an issuing authority may, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, issue to a police officer or an agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth a search warrant authorizing the search of a building or an enclosure in which a violation of this subchapter is occurring or has occurred and authorizing the seizure of evidence of the violation, including, but not limited to, the animals which were the subject of the violation. Where an animal seized is found to be neglected or starving, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide the care that is reasonably necessary and, where any animal seized is found to be disabled, injured or diseased beyond reasonable hope of recovery, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide for the humane destruction of the animal. The cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal shall be paid by the owner of the animal, and claims for the costs shall constitute a lien upon the animal. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of this subchapter may require that the owner pay the cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal. No search warrant shall be issued based upon an alleged violation of this subchapter which authorizes a police officer or agent or other person to enter upon or search premises where scientific research work is being conducted by or under the supervision of graduates of duly accredited scientific schools or where biological products are being produced for the care or prevention of disease.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5561. Nonapplicability of subchapter.

- (a) Game law.--This subchapter shall not apply to, interfere with or hinder any activity which is authorized or permitted under 34 Pa.C.S. (relating to game) or the regulations promulgated under those laws.*
- (b) Exemptions.--The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to the following:*
 - (1) The killing of a dog or cat by the owner of that animal if it is accomplished in accordance with the act of December 22, 1983 (P.L. 303, No. 83), known as the Animal Destruction Method Authorization Law.*
 - (2) The killing of an animal found pursuing, wounding or killing a domestic animal or domestic fowl.*
 - (3) The killing of an animal or fowl under 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2384 (relating to declaring dogs public nuisances) and 2385 (relating to destruction of dogs declared public nuisances) or regulations promulgated under 34 Pa.C.S. §§ 2384 and 2385.*
 - (4) Reasonable activity that may be undertaken with vermin control or pest control.*
 - (5) Shooting activities not otherwise prohibited under this subchapter.*
 - (6) Conduct that is lawful under the laws of the United States or this Commonwealth relating to activities undertaken by a research facility that is one of the following:*

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- (i) *Registered and inspected under the Animal Welfare Act (Public Law 89-544, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq.).*
- (ii) *Subject to the Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals provided for under the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 682, 42 U.S.C. § 201 et seq.).*
- (iii) *Subject to the provisions of 21 CFR Pt. 58 (relating to good laboratory practice for nonclinical laboratory studies) under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040, 21 U.S.C. § 301 et seq.) or the Public Health Service Act.*

63 PA. CONS. STAT. § 485.32. Exemptions and exceptions.

This act shall not apply to:

- (1) Students in schools or colleges of veterinary medicine and programs of veterinary technology approved by the board pursuant to section 8¹ in the performance of duties or actions assigned by their instructors or when working under the immediate supervision of a licensee.
- (2) Licensed veterinarians in good standing with their respective states who are called from their states, provinces of Canada or United States territories to consult with licensees of this State but who: (i) do not open an office or appoint a place to do business within this State; (ii) do not print or use letterhead or business cards reflecting addresses in this State; (iii) do not establish answering services or advertise the existence of a practice's address within this State; (iv) do not practice veterinary medicine as consultants rendering services directly to the public without the direction and consultation of licensees of this State more than 16 days per calendar year; or (v) are providing services for organizations conducting public events lasting less than ten days that utilize animals in need of veterinary examinations, treatments or oversight to promote the safety and health of the public, the event or the animal participants.
- (3) Any doctor of veterinary medicine in the employ of the United States Government while actually engaged in the performance of his or her official duties: Provided, however, That this exemption shall not apply to such person when he or she is not engaged in carrying out his or her official duties or is not working at the installations for which his or her services were engaged.
- (4) *Any person or his or her regular employee or agent while practicing veterinary medicine on his or her own animals. This exemption shall not apply in the case of a temporary transfer of ownership of an animal to a person not licensed in accordance with this act if the purpose of the transfer is the rendering of veterinary treatment or care by such unlicensed person.*
- (5) Accredited schools, institutions, foundations, business corporations or associations, physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches or persons under the direct supervision thereof, which or who conduct experiments, and scientific research on animals in the development of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, serums, or methods of treatment or techniques for the diagnosis or treatment of human ailments or graduate doctors of veterinary medicine when engaged in the study and development of methods and techniques directly or indirectly applicable to the problems and practice of veterinary medicine or when engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in a facility or program operated by a board-approved school of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology.
- (6) Any nurse, laboratory technician or other employee of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine when

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administering medication or rendering auxiliary or supporting assistance under the responsible supervision of such licensed practitioner, provided that this exemption shall not apply to the performance of duties by any employee other than a nurse or laboratory technician if those duties require an understanding of animal science and provided further that this exemption shall not apply to any graduate of a board-approved school or college of veterinary medicine or to any graduate of a board-approved program of animal health technology.

- (7) Any person performing normal husbandry practices on bovine, porcine, caprine, ovine or equine animals or avian.
- (8) Any person performing grooming services on canine or feline animals.
- (9) The care and rehabilitation of wildlife species by wildlife rehabilitators.
- (10) The preparation, mixing, alteration or providing of animal feed, including the addition of any substance to animal feed for purposes of improving the nutritional quality of the feed, maintaining or improving the health or productivity of the animal or preventing animal disease.
- (11) Farriers or persons actively engaged in the art or profession of horseshoeing.

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3. ANIMAL FIGHTING

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5543. Animal fighting.

A person commits a felony of the third degree if the person:

- (1) for amusement or gain, causes, allows or permits an animal to engage in animal fighting;*
- (2) receives compensation for the admission of another person to a place kept or used for animal fighting;*
- (3) owns, possesses, keeps, trains, promotes, purchases, steals or acquires in any manner or knowingly sells an animal for animal fighting;*
- (4) in any way knowingly encourages, aids or assists therein;*
- (5) wagers on the outcome of an animal fight;*
- (6) pays for admission to an animal fight or attends an animal fight as a spectator; or*
- (7) knowingly permits a place under the person's control or possession to be kept or used for animal fighting.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5544. Possession of animal fighting paraphernalia.

In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person commits a misdemeanor of the third degree if the person knowingly owns or possesses animal fighting paraphernalia.

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4. SEXUAL ASSAULT

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3101. Definitions.

Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent provisions of this chapter which are applicable to specific provisions of this chapter, the following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings given to them in this section:

“Complainant.” An alleged victim of a crime under this chapter.

“Deviate sexual intercourse.” *Sexual intercourse per os or per anus between human beings and any form of sexual intercourse with an animal.* The term also includes penetration, however slight, of the genitals or anus of another person with a foreign object for any purpose other than good faith medical, hygienic or law enforcement procedures.

“Forcible compulsion.” Compulsion by use of physical, intellectual, moral, emotional or psychological force, either express or implied. The term includes, but is not limited to, compulsion resulting in another person's death, whether the death occurred before, during or after sexual intercourse.

“Foreign object.” Includes any physical object not a part of the actor's body.

“Indecent contact.” Any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of the person for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, in any person.

“Serious bodily injury.” As defined in section 2301 (relating to definitions).

“Sexual intercourse.” *In addition to its ordinary meaning, includes intercourse per os or per anus, with some penetration however slight; emission is not required.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3129. Sexual intercourse with animal.

A person who engages in any form of sexual intercourse with an animal commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

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5. CRUELTY TO WORKING ANIMALS

3 PA. STAT. § 459-602. Dogs used for law enforcement.

- (a) *Illegal to taunt law enforcement dogs.--It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and maliciously taunt, torment, tease, beat, kick or strike any dog, including any search and rescue or detection dogs, used by any municipal, county or State police or sheriff's department or agency, fire department or agency or handler under the supervision of such department or agency, in the performance of the functions or duties of such department or agency or to commit any of the stated acts in the course of interfering with any such dog used by the department or agency or any member or supervised handler thereof in the performance of the functions or duties of the department or agency or of such officer or member or supervised handler. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree.*
- (b) *Illegal to torture certain dogs.--It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or maliciously torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill any dog, including any search and rescue or detection dog, used by any municipal, county or State police or sheriff's department or agency, fire department or agency or handler under the supervision of such department or agency, in the performance of the functions or duties of the department or agency or to commit any of the stated acts in the course of interfering with any such dog used by the department or agency or any member or supervised handler thereof in the performance of any of the functions or duties of the department or agency or of such officer or member or supervised handler. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the second degree.*
- (c) *Illegal to deny facilities or service due to dog use.--It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager or employee of a theater, hotel, motel, restaurant or other place of entertainment, amusement or accommodation to refuse, withhold from or deny to any person, due to the use of a working police dog, detection dog or search and rescue dog used by any State or county or municipal police or sheriff's department or agency, fire department, search and rescue unit or agency or handler under the supervision of those departments, either directly or indirectly, any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges of the theater, hotel, motel, restaurant or other place of public entertainment, amusement or accommodation. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the third degree.*
- (d) *Quarantine of certain dogs not required.--Quarantine of dogs as required by law shall not apply to dogs owned by any municipal or State police department or agency when such dogs are under the direct supervision and care of a police officer and subject to routine veterinary care.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5104.3. Harming a police animal while evading arrest or detention.

- (a) *Offense defined.--A person commits an offense if, while engaging in an act prohibited under section 5104 (relating to resisting arrest or other law enforcement), 5104.1 (relating to disarming law enforcement officer) or 5104.2 (relating to evading arrest or detention on foot) or 75 Pa.C.S. § 3733 (relating to fleeing or attempting to elude police officer), the person harms a police animal as*

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defined in section 5531 (relating to definitions).

(b) *Grading.*--An offense under this section is:

(1) *A felony of the third degree if the police animal suffers death or serious bodily injury.*

(2) *A misdemeanor of the second degree if the police animal suffers bodily injury.*

(c) *Restitution.*--In a case in which a defendant is convicted of a violation under subsection (a), the defendant shall be ordered to make restitution to the agency or individual owning the animal for veterinary bills, for replacement costs of the animal if it is disabled or killed and for the salary of the animal's handler for the period of time the handler's services are lost to the agency.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5531. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this subchapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Accelerant detection dog.” A dog that is trained for accelerant detection, commonly referred to as arson canines.

“Animal fighting.” Fighting or baiting a bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature.

“Animal fighting paraphernalia.” A device, implement, object or drug used or intended to be used for animal fighting, to train an animal for animal fighting or in furtherance of animal fighting. In determining whether an object is animal fighting paraphernalia, a court or other authority should consider the following:

- (1) Statements by an owner or by an individual in control of the object concerning its use.
- (2) A prior conviction under Federal or State law relating to animal fighting.
- (3) The proximity of the object in time and space to the direct violation of this subchapter.
- (4) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of the accused to deliver the object to persons whom the accused knows or should reasonably know intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of this subchapter.
- (5) Oral or written instructions provided with or in the vicinity of the object concerning the object's use.
- (6) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict the object's use.
- (7) All other logically relevant factors.

“Audibly impaired.” The inability to hear air conduction thresholds at an average of 40 decibels or greater in the better ear.

“Blind.” Having a visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correction or having a limitation of the field of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angular distance not greater than 20 degrees.

“Bodily injury.” Impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.

“Bomb detection dog.” A dog that is trained to locate a bomb or explosives by scent.

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“Bomb detection dog.” A dog that is trained to locate a bomb or explosives by scent.

“Certified veterinary technician.” As defined in section 3(13) of the act of December 27, 1974 (P.L. 995, No. 326),¹ known as the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

“Conveyance.” A truck, tractor, trailer or semitrailer, or a combination of these, propelled or drawn by mechanical power.

“Deaf.” Totally impaired hearing or hearing with or without amplification which is so seriously impaired that the primary means of receiving spoken language is through other sensory input, including, but not limited to, lip reading, sign language, finger spelling or reading.

“Domestic animal.” A dog, cat, equine animal, bovine animal, sheep, goat or porcine animal.

“Domestic fowl.” An avis raised for food, hobby or sport.

“Equine animal.” A member of the Equidae family, which includes horses, asses, mules, ponies and zebras.

“Humane society police officer.” As defined in 22 Pa.C.S. § 3702 (relating to definitions).

“Licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.” As defined in section 3(8) of the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

“Narcotic detection dog.” A dog that is trained to locate narcotics by scent.

“Normal agricultural operation.” Normal activities, practices and procedures that farmers adopt, use or engage in year after year in the production and preparation for market of poultry, livestock and their products in the production and harvesting of agricultural, agronomic, horticultural, silvicultural and aquicultural crops and commodities.

“Physically limited.” Having limited ambulation, including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent impairment or condition that causes an individual to use a wheelchair or walk with difficulty or insecurity, affects sight or hearing to the extent that an individual is insecure or exposed to danger, causes faulty coordination or reduces mobility, flexibility, coordination or perceptiveness.

“Police animal.” *An animal, including, but not limited to, dogs and horses, used by the Pennsylvania State Police, a police department created by a metropolitan transportation authority operating under 74 Pa.C.S. Ch. 17 (relating to metropolitan transportation authorities), a police department created under the act of April 6, 1956 (1955 P.L. 1414, No. 465),² known as the Second Class County Port Authority Act, the Capitol Police, the Department of Corrections, a county facility or office or by a municipal police department, fire department, search and rescue unit or agency or handler under the supervision of the department, search and rescue unit or agency in the performance of the functions or duties of the department, search and rescue unit or agency, whether the animal is on duty or not on duty. The term shall include, but not be limited to, an accelerant detection dog, bomb detection dog, narcotic detection dog, search and rescue dog and tracking animal.*

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“Search and rescue dog.” *A dog that is trained to locate lost or missing persons, victims of natural or manmade disasters and human bodies.*

“Serious bodily injury.” Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ.

“Service, guide or support dog.” *A dog that is trained or is being trained to work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability consistent with Federal and State law related to service animals.*

“Torture.” Any of the following acts directed toward or against an animal unless directed to be performed by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine acting within the normal scope of practice:

- (1) Breaking, severing or severely impairing limbs.
- (2) Inflicting severe and prolonged pain from burning, crushing or wounding.
- (3) Causing or allowing severe and prolonged pain through prolonged deprivation of food or sustenance without veterinary care.

“Tracking animal.” *An animal that is trained to track or used to pursue a missing person, escaped inmate or fleeing felon.*

“Veterinary assistant.” As defined in section 3(14) of the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5535. Attack of service, guide or support dog.

- (a) Offense defined.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the third degree if the person is the owner of a dog that kills, maims or disfigures a service, guide or support dog of an individual with a disability without provocation by the service, guide, or support dog or the individual.
- (b) Culpability.--A person commits an offense under this section only if the person:
 - (1) knew or should have known that the dog the person owns had a propensity to attack human beings or domestic animals without provocation; and
 - (2) knowingly or recklessly failed to restrain the dog or keep the dog in a contained, secure manner.
- (c) Penalty.--A person convicted of violating this section shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$5,000 and shall be ordered to make reparations for veterinary costs in treating the service, guide or support dog and, if necessary, the cost of obtaining and training a replacement service, guide, or support dog.
- (d) Civil penalty and restitution.--
 - (1) A person who is the owner of a dog that kills, maims or disfigures a service, guide or support dog of an individual with a disability shall be subject to paragraph (2) if both of the following apply:
 - (i) The owner knew the dog had a propensity to attack human beings or domestic animals.
 - (ii) The owner failed to restrain the dog or keep the dog in a contained, secure manner.
 - (2) A court of common pleas may impose any of the following upon a person who is the owner of a

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dog under paragraph (1):

- (i) A civil penalty of up to \$15,000.
- (ii) Reparations for veterinary costs in treating the service, guide or support dog and, if necessary, the cost of retraining the dog or of obtaining and training a replacement service, guide or support dog.
- (iii) Loss of income for the time the individual is unable to work due to the unavailability of the service, guide or support dog.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5548. Police animals.

- (a) *Illegal to taunt police animals.--It shall be unlawful for a person to intentionally or knowingly taunt, torment, tease, beat, kick or strike a police animal. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree.*
- (b) *Illegal to torture or kill police animals.--It shall be unlawful for a person to:*
 - (1) *Intentionally or knowingly torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill a police animal. A person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a felony of the second degree.*
 - (2) *Recklessly torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill a police animal. A person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.*
- (b.1) *Illegal to torture or kill police animals during perpetration of felony.—It shall be unlawful for a person to torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill a police animal while engaged as a principal or an accomplice in the perpetration of a felony. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree.*
- (c) *Restitution.--In a case in which a defendant is convicted of a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (b.1), the defendant shall be ordered to make restitution to the agency or individual owning the animal for veterinary bills, for replacement costs of the animal if it is disabled or killed and for the salary of the animal's handler for the period of time the handler's services are lost to the agency.*

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6. LAWS SPECIFIC TO FARMED ANIMALS

Editor's Note: *This section does **not** contain all state or territorial laws regarding farmed animals. This section contains only criminal statutes with the primary purpose of preventing individual farmed animals from suffering unnecessary pain or suffering.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5537. Selling or using disabled horse.

A person commits a summary offense if the person offers for sale or sells a horse, which by reason of debility, disease or lameness, or for other cause, could not be worked or used without violating the laws against cruelty to animals, or leads, rides, drives or transports any such horse for any purpose, except that of conveying the horse to the nearest available appropriate facility for humane keeping or destruction or for medical or surgical treatment.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5539. Transporting equine animals in cruel manner.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person commits a summary offense for each equine animal if the person carries, or causes or allows to be carried, an equine animal in or upon a conveyance or other vehicle whatsoever with two or more levels stacked on top of one another. A person who violates this section on a second or subsequent occasion commits a misdemeanor of the third degree for each equine animal transported.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5541. Cruelty to cow to enhance appearance of udder.

A person commits a summary offense if the person kneads or beats or pads the udder of a cow, or willfully allows it to go unmilked for a period of 24 hours or more, for the purpose of enhancing the appearance or size of the udder of the cow, or by a muzzle or any other device, prevents the cow's calf, if less than six weeks old, from obtaining nourishment, and thereby relieving the udder of the cow, for a period of 24 hours.

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7. CRUEL HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING

Editor's Note: *This section does **not** contain all state or territorial laws regarding hunting, trapping, and fishing. This section contains only criminal statutes with the primary purpose of preventing individual wild animals from suffering unnecessary pain or suffering.*

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2361. Unlawful acts concerning taking of furbearers

- (a) General prohibitions.--Except as otherwise provided in this title, it is unlawful for any person to:
- (1) Take, kill, wound, capture or have in possession, or attempt, aid, abet, assist or conspire to take, kill, wound or capture, any furbearers except during the open furtaking season and in such numbers or by such methods as fixed by the commission or this title.
 - (2) Have in possession the green pelt, or any part thereof, of any furbearers taken except during the open season and for ten days thereafter without first securing a permit from an officer of the commission.
 - (3) Stake out or set traps for furbearers prior to the date and hour fixed as the open season for taking such animals.
 - (4) Stake out, set or tend, or attempt to stake out, set or tend, traps of any kind in an attempt to take, kill or capture any furbearers without first securing, possessing and displaying any licenses or permits required by this title.
 - (5) Buy or sell, or offer to buy or sell, or export from this Commonwealth any furbearer, or any part thereof, which has been unlawfully taken, possessed, killed, transported, imported, exported or improperly tagged regardless of where the furbearer was taken.
 - (6) Possess live furbearers taken from the wild without securing a permit from an officer of the commission.
 - (7) Set traps closer than five feet from any hole or den except in the case of an underwater set.
 - (8) *Use a pole trap, deadfall, poison, explosive, chemical, leg-hold trap with teeth on the jaws or with a jaw spread exceeding six and one-half inches or any device prohibited by regulation of the commission.*
 - (9) *Smoke out or dig out any den or house of any kind or cut den trees.*
 - (10) *Use any trap of any kind unless visited and all animals and birds released or removed at least once every 36 hours.*
 - (11) *Use or set a body-gripping trap of any description outside any established watercourse, waterway, marsh, pond or dam.*
 - (12) Set a trap of any description unless each device is marked with a durable identification tag attached to the trap or trap chain which, at the option of the trapper, must legibly set forth in English the first name, last name and legal home address of the person setting or tending the trap or must bear a number issued by the commission. All information under this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of section 325 (relating to limitation on disclosure of certain records).
 - (13) *Bait a trap with meat or animal products if the bait is visible from the air.*

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- (14) Let traps set after the close of the furtaking season.
 - (15) Except as provided in subsection (b), disturb the traps of another person.
 - (16) Remove any wildlife from the trap of another person without specific permission to do so.
 - (17) *Set or place a cage or box trap in the water.*
 - (18) Use any cage or box trap not approved by the commission.
 - (19) *Destroy or disturb or interfere with the dams or houses of beavers without the specific permission of a commission officer.*
- (b) Permissible disturbance of certain traps.--When traps are set on private property without the permission of the landowner, lessees or their employees, the owner, lessees or their employees may remove the traps and notify an officer of the commission within 48 hours. All traps removed shall be turned over to a commission officer. The officer shall notify the trapper within ten days to claim the traps. If the traps are not claimed within 30 days following notification or the trapper cannot be located, the traps shall be forfeited to the commission.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2308. Unlawful devices and methods.

- (a) General rule.--Except as otherwise provided in this title, it is unlawful for any person to hunt or aid, abet, assist or conspire to hunt any game or wildlife through the use of:
- (1) An automatic firearm or similar device.
 - (2) A semiautomatic rifle or pistol, except as set forth in subsection (b.1).
 - (3) (Reserved).
 - (4) A semiautomatic shotgun or magazine shotgun for hunting or taking small game, furbearers, turkey or unprotected birds unless the shotgun is plugged to a two-shell capacity in the magazine.
 - (5) Deleted by 2016, Nov. 21, P.L. 1317, No. 168, § 1, effective Jan. 20, 2017.
 - (6) Any recorded call or sound or recorded or electronically amplified imitation of a call or sound of any description or any other call or sound or imitation of calls or sounds which are prohibited by regulations of the commission. The commission shall be authorized, by resolution, to adopt rules and regulations authorizing the limited use of recorded calls or sounds or recorded or electronically amplified imitation of calls or sounds when such use is necessary in the commission's judgment to protect the public health and safety or to preserve that species or any other endangered by it.
 - (7) A vehicle or conveyance of any kind or its attachment propelled by other than manpower. Nothing in this subsection shall pertain to any of the following:
 - (i) A motorboat or sailboat if the motor has been completely shut off or sail furled, and the progress thereof has ceased.
 - (ii) A motorized wheelchair if the person has been issued a permit to hunt under section 2923(a.1) (relating to disabled person permits).
 - (8) Any artificial or natural bait, hay, grain, fruit, nut, salt, chemical, mineral or other food as an enticement for game or wildlife, regardless of kind and quantity, or take advantage of any such area or food or bait prior to 30 days after the removal of such material and its residue. Nothing contained in this subsection shall pertain to normal or accepted farming, habitat

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management practices, oil and gas drilling, mining, forest management activities or other legitimate commercial or industrial practices. Upon discovery of such baited areas, whether prosecution is contemplated or not, the commission may cause a reasonable area surrounding the enticement to be posted against hunting or taking game or wildlife. The posters shall remain for 30 days after complete removal of the bait.

(9) *Any setgun, net, bird lime, deer lick, pit or pit fall, turkey blind except as permitted under subsection (b)(3) or turkey pen or any explosive, poison or chemical of any kind.*

(9.1) *Any device which permits the release of two or more arrows simultaneously on a single full draw of a bow.*

(10) Any other device or method of any kind prohibited by this title or regulations promulgated under this title.

(b) Exceptions.--The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to:

(1)

(i) Any archery sight or firearm's scope which contains and uses any mechanical, photoelectric, ultraviolet or solar-powered device to solely illuminate the sight or crosshairs within the scope.

(ii) Repealed by 2020, July 1, P.L. 529, No. 41, § 1, effective in 60 days [Aug. 31, 2020].

(iii)

(A) A flashlight or spotlight may be mounted on a firearm to take furbearers if the sole source of power for the flashlight or spotlight is contained within the flashlight or spotlight or on the person.

(B) For the purposes of this subparagraph, a flashlight or spotlight mounted on a firearm shall not include a device that projects a beam of laser light to indicate the intended point of impact for one or more projectiles discharged from the firearm.

(2)

(i) Any political subdivision, its employees or agents, which has a valid deer control permit issued under section 2902(c) (relating to general categories of permits).

(ii) Any licensed hunter in cities of the first class, while hunting on private property and using a bow and arrow or crossbow, using bait to attract deer for removal as provided by commission regulations.

(iii) Any licensed hunter in special regulation areas, other than counties of the second class, using bait to attract deer for removal as provided by commission regulations.

(3) Any artificial or manufactured turkey blind consisting of all manmade materials of sufficient density to block the detection of movement within the blind from an observer located outside of the blind.

(4) Any natural or manmade nonliving bait used to attract coyotes for hunting or trapping.

(5) Any electronic or mechanical device used to attract coyotes for hunting or trapping.

(6) Any decoy used in the trapping or hunting of furbearers.

(b.1) Additional exception.--A semiautomatic rifle may be used to hunt game in accordance with regulations promulgated by the commission.

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(c) Penalties.--

- (1) A violation of subsection (a)(1), (2), (4) or (5) is a summary offense of the fifth degree.
- (2) A violation of subsection (a)(7) is a summary offense of the third degree.
- (3) A violation of any other provision of this section is a summary offense of the fourth degree.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2322. Prohibited devices and methods.

(a) *General rule.*--Except as otherwise provided in this title or commission regulation, no person shall hunt, kill or take or attempt, aid, abet, assist or conspire to hunt, kill or take any big game, except wild turkey, with any of the following devices or methods:

- (1) Any device other than a centerfire or muzzle-loading firearm or bow and arrow.
- (2) Any automatic or semiautomatic firearm, except that any semiautomatic firearm modified to permit one shell in the chamber and no more than four shells in a magazine may be used by a person who suffered an amputation or lost the total use of one or both hands.
- (3) Any firearm propelling more than one projectile per discharge.
- (4) Any projectile which is not all lead or which is not designed to expand on contact.
- (5) When any big game is swimming.
- (6) By any other method or device which is not specifically authorized or permitted by this title or commission regulation.

(b) *Penalty.*--A violation of this section is a summary offense of the fifth degree.

(c) *Contraband.*--Any big game killed contrary to this section is contraband.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2945. Fox chasing.

(a) *Authorization.*--It is lawful during any period designated by the commission for any fox hunting club, fox hunting organization or individual owning and using an organized pack of five or more foxhounds to chase foxes for sport by riding after the hounds on horses or ponies after securing a permit from the commission.

(b) *Permit.*--The director may issue a permit to allow fox chasing by the use of hounds, horses and hole dogs during any period of time that dogs may be trained on foxes within the county in which the chase is held. Persons participating in any chase authorized by this permit shall not be required to have a furtaking license pursuant to Chapter 27 (relating to hunting and furtaking licenses).

(c) *Unlawful acts.*--It is unlawful to:

- (1) Chase fox by the method described in this section without first obtaining a permit.
- (2) Kill or attempt to kill any fox being chased by hounds under authority of a fox chasing permit with any gun or device other than the dogs legally being used in the chase.
- (3) Violate any other provisions of this section.

(d) *Penalty.*--A violation of this section is a summary offense of the third degree.

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34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2381. Dogs pursuing, injuring or killing game or wildlife.

Except as otherwise provided in this title or by commission regulation, it is unlawful for any person controlling or harboring a dog to permit the dog to chase, pursue, follow upon the track of, injure or kill any game or wildlife at any time.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2382. Training dogs on small game.

- (a) General rule.—Unless otherwise provided by commission regulation, it is lawful to train a dog or dogs during any time of the calendar year. Persons who are solely training dogs and who comply with the provisions of this section shall not be required to have a hunting or furtaking license. The commission may, by regulation, prohibit or further restrict or relax the training period for specific breeds of dogs on game or wildlife.
- (b) Restrictions.—
 - (1) Any dog being trained pursuant to subsection (a) shall be accompanied by and under the control of the owner or a handler.
 - (2) The owner or handler or any other person shall not carry a bow and arrow or a firearm fired from the shoulder while training a dog.
 - (3) *No dog shall be permitted to kill or inflict any injury upon the pursued game or wildlife.*
- (c) Sunday limitation.—It is unlawful to train dogs on privately owned property on Sunday. This limitation shall not apply to:
 - (1) National or State forest land.
 - (2) State game lands.
 - (3) Privately owned property when the consent of the person in charge of the land is first obtained.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2383. Dogs pursuing, injuring or killing big game.

- (a) General rule.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it is unlawful for any person to make use of a dog in any manner to hunt for or to take big game or to permit a dog owned, controlled or harbored by that person to pursue, harass, chase, scatter, injure or make use of a dog to kill any big game.
- (b) Exception.—It shall be lawful to do any of the following:
 - (1) Make use of a dog to pursue, chase, scatter and track wild turkeys during the fall wild turkey season.
 - (2) Make use of a leashed tracking dog to track a white-tailed deer, bear or elk in an attempt to recover an animal which has been legally killed or wounded during any open season for white-tailed deer, bear or elk.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2386. Penalties.

- (a) General penalty.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a violation of this subchapter is a summary

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offense of the fifth degree.

(b) Specific penalties.—

- (1) A violation of section 2382(b)(3) (relating to training dogs on small game) is a summary offense of the fourth degree. In addition to the imposition of a penalty, the violator shall also be liable for the replacement costs of the game or wildlife killed or injured as determined by commission regulations.
- (2) A violation of section 2383 (relating to dogs pursuing, injuring or killing big game) is a summary offense of the third degree. In addition to the imposition of a penalty, the violator shall also be liable for the replacement costs of the game or wildlife killed or injured as determined by commission regulation.

(c) Second or subsequent conviction.—Any conviction for a second or subsequent offense shall result in a fine that is double the amount for the first offense.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2309. Unlawful removal of game or wildlife from place of refuge.

- (a) *General rule.*—It is unlawful for any person to cut any dead or living tree, use smoke or any other method to take any game or wildlife or dig any game or wildlife out of its place of refuge or den.
- (b) *Woodchuck in cultivated fields.*—Woodchucks may be dug out of their dens in cultivated fields by any person who, if not the owner, lessee or occupant or members of their families or hired help thereof, shall first secure permission of the person in charge of the property and, immediately after the removal of the woodchuck, replace the earth and level off the area dug out.
- (c) *Penalty.*—A violation of this section is a summary offense of the fifth degree. Each violation constitutes a separate offense.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2364. Penalties.

Any violation of this subchapter relating to bobcat or otter is a summary offense of the fourth degree. Except for threatened or endangered species, any other violation of this subchapter is a summary offense of the fifth degree.

34 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2908. Violations.

- (a) *General rule.*—Except as provided for in subsection (a.1), it is unlawful to:
 - (1) Exercise any of the privileges granted by a permit issued under this title without first securing the required permit.
 - (2) Fail to carry, show or display the permit to any officer whose duty it is to enforce this title while exercising any privilege granted by the permit.
 - (3) Aid, assist or conspire with any person contrary to this chapter or regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - (4) Make any false or misleading statement on any application or any required report.
 - (5) Fail to submit any report when required or to keep accurate records.

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(6) Violate any other provisions of this subchapter or regulations adopted thereunder.

- (a.1) Exception.--Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, it shall not be unlawful for a properly permitted nuisance wildlife control operator to use electronic means to check on the status of a trap while acting pursuant to the authority granted under the permit. If the electronic device shall malfunction or in any way cease to provide the permit holder with real-time updates on the trap, the permit holder shall be required to physically check the trap within 24 hours.
- (b) Penalty.--Except for endangered or threatened species, a violation of any other provision of this subchapter is a summary offense of the fifth degree.

30 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2110. Taking or possessing by illegal methods.

- (a) Prohibited conduct.--It shall be unlawful to take, catch, kill or possess fish by any method not specifically authorized by law or regulation from any waters of this Commonwealth, boundary waters or lands.
- (b) Grading.--The following shall apply:
- (1) Any person violating subsection (a) relating to a single fish commits a summary offense of the second degree.
 - (2) Any person violating subsection (a) relating to two or more fish, up to and including the legal daily limit, commits a summary offense of the first degree.
 - (3) Any person violating subsection (a) relating to more than the legal daily limit of fish, or a second or subsequent violation of subsection (a), commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

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8. CROSS REPORTING

[None]

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9. VETERINARY REPORTING

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5556. Civil immunity for licensed doctors of veterinary medicine, technicians and assistants

- (a) *General rule.*--A licensed doctor of veterinary medicine, certified veterinary technician or veterinary assistant who reports, in good faith and in the normal course of business, a suspected violation of this subchapter to the proper authority shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of reporting the incident.
- (b) *Nonapplicability.*--Subsection (a) shall not apply to an act or omission intentionally designed to harm or to an act or omission that constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton or reckless conduct.

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10. "AG-GAG" LAWS

[None]

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11. EMERGENCY RESCUE AND RELIEF

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 8340.3. Rescue from motor vehicle.

- (a) *Rescue of individual.*—No person shall be liable for damage to a motor vehicle or the contents thereof caused by entry into the motor vehicle for the purpose of removing an individual from the motor vehicle, if the person:
- (1) *Has a good faith, reasonable belief that the individual is in imminent danger of suffering harm if not immediately removed from the motor vehicle.*
 - (2) *Determines that the individual is unable to exit the motor vehicle without assistance.*
 - (3) *Makes a reasonable effort to locate the driver of the motor vehicle and to contact law enforcement, a fire department or other emergency responder prior to entry. If the driver is not located and such contact is not possible prior to entering the motor vehicle, the person shall contact law enforcement, a fire department or other emergency responder as soon as reasonably possible after entering the motor vehicle.*
 - (4) *Uses no more force than necessary under the circumstances to enter the motor vehicle.*
 - (5) *Makes a good faith effort to leave notice on or in the motor vehicle stating the reason the entry was made, the location of the individual who was removed from the motor vehicle and, if possible, identifying the police or fire department or other emergency responder that is expected to respond.*
 - (6) *Remains with the individual in a safe location until law enforcement or emergency responders arrive.*
- (b) *Rescue of dog or cat.*—No law enforcement officer, animal control officer, humane society police officer or emergency responder, or the employer of a law enforcement officer, humane society police officer or emergency responder, shall be liable for damage to a motor vehicle or the contents thereof caused by entry into the motor vehicle for the purpose of removing a dog or cat, if the law enforcement officer, humane society police officer or emergency responder does all of the following:
- (1) *Has a good-faith, reasonable belief that the dog or cat is in imminent danger of suffering harm if not immediately removed from the motor vehicle.*
 - (2) *Makes a reasonable effort to locate the driver of the motor vehicle prior to entry.*
 - (3) *Takes reasonable steps to ensure or restore the well-being of the dog or cat.*
 - (4) *Uses no more force than necessary under the circumstances to enter the motor vehicle.*
 - (5) *Leaves notice on or in the motor vehicle stating the reason entry was made, the name of the person and of the person's employer, a telephone number and, if possible, the location where the dog or cat may be retrieved.*
- (c) *Limitation.*—A person shall not be immune from civil liability for damage resulting from the entry if the person's actions constitute gross negligence, recklessness or willful or wanton misconduct.

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12. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

[None]

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13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROTECTION ORDERS

[None]

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14. MAXIMUM PENALTIES AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 1101. Fines.

A person who has been convicted of an offense may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding:

- (1) \$50,000, when the conviction is of murder or attempted murder.
- (2) \$25,000, *when the conviction is of a felony of the first or second degree.*
- (3) \$15,000, *when the conviction is of a felony of the third degree.*
- (4) \$10,000, when the conviction is of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (5) \$5,000, *when the conviction is of a misdemeanor of the second degree.*
- (6) \$2,500, *when the conviction is of a misdemeanor of the third degree.*
- (7) \$300, when the conviction is of a summary offense for which no higher fine is established.
- (8) Any higher amount equal to double the pecuniary gain derived from the offense by the offender.
- (9) Any higher or lower amount specifically authorized by statute.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 1103. Sentence of imprisonment for felony.

Except as provided in 42 Pa.C.S. § 9714 (relating to sentences for second and subsequent offenses), a person who has been convicted of a felony may be sentenced to imprisonment as follows:

- (1) In the case of a felony of the first degree, for a term which shall be fixed by the court at not more than 20 years.
- (2) In the case of a felony of the second degree, for a term which shall be fixed by the court at not more than ten years.
- (3) *In the case of a felony of the third degree, for a term which shall be fixed by the court at not more than seven years.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 1104. Sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanors.

A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term which shall be fixed by the court and shall be not more than:

- (1) Five years in the case of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (2) *Two years in the case of a misdemeanor of the second degree.*
- (3) *One year in the case of a misdemeanor of the third degree.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5550. Fine and term of imprisonment for summary offense.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, a person convicted of a summary offense under this subchapter shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$750 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

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42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552. Other offenses.

- (a) *General rule.*--Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, a prosecution for an offense must be commenced within two years after it is committed.
- (b) *Major offenses.*--A prosecution for any of the following offenses must be commenced within five years after it is committed:
- (1) Under the following provisions of Title 18 (relating to crimes and offenses):
 - Section 901 (relating to criminal attempt) involving attempt to commit murder where no murder occurs.
 - Section 902 (relating to criminal solicitation) involving solicitation to commit murder where no murder occurs.
 - Section 903 (relating to criminal conspiracy) involving conspiracy to commit murder where no murder occurs.
 - Section 911 (relating to corrupt organizations).
 - Section 2702 (relating to aggravated assault).
 - Section 2706 (relating to terroristic threats).
 - Section 2713 (relating to neglect of care-dependent person).
 - Section 2901 (relating to kidnapping).
 - Section 3301 (relating to arson and related offenses).
 - Section 3502 (relating to burglary).
 - Section 3701 (relating to robbery).
 - Section 3921 (relating to theft by unlawful taking or disposition) through section 3933 (relating to unlawful use of computer).
 - Section 4101 (relating to forgery).
 - Section 4107 (relating to deceptive or fraudulent business practices).
 - Section 4108 (relating to commercial bribery and breach of duty to act disinterestedly).
 - Section 4109 (relating to rigging publicly exhibited contest).
 - Section 4117 (relating to insurance fraud).
 - Section 4701 (relating to bribery in official and political matters) through section 4703 (relating to retaliation for past official action).
 - Section 4902 (relating to perjury) through section 4912 (relating to impersonating a public servant).
 - Section 4952 (relating to intimidation of witnesses or victims).
 - Section 4953 (relating to retaliation against witness, victim or party).
 - Section 5101 (relating to obstructing administration of law or other governmental function).
 - Section 5111 (relating to dealing in proceeds of unlawful activities).
 - Section 5512 (relating to lotteries, etc.) through section 5514 (relating to pool selling and bookmaking).
 - Section 5902(b) (relating to prostitution and related offenses).
 - Section 6111(g)(2) and (4) (relating to sale or transfer of firearms).
 - (2) Any offense punishable under section 13(f) of the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act.¹
 - (3) Any conspiracy to commit any of the offenses set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) and any

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solicitation to commit any of the offenses in paragraphs (1) and (2) if the solicitation results in the completed offense.

(4) Under the act of June 13, 1967 (P.L. 31, No. 21), known as the Public Welfare Code.

(5) Under the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L. 874, No. 110), known as the Motor Vehicle Chop Shop and Illegally Obtained and Altered Property Act.

(b.1) Major sexual offenses.--Except as provided in section 5551(7) (relating to no limitation applicable, a prosecution for any of the following offenses under Title 18 must be commenced within 12 years after it is committed:

Section 3121 (relating to rape).

Section 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault).

Section 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse).

Section 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault).

Section 3124.2 (relating to institutional sexual assault).

Section 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault).

Section 4302 (relating to incest).

Section 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children).

(c) Exceptions.--If the period prescribed in subsection (a), (b) or (b.1) has expired, a prosecution may nevertheless be commenced for:

(1) Any offense a material element of which is either fraud or a breach of fiduciary obligation within one year after discovery of the offense by an aggrieved party or by a person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party and who is himself not a party to the offense, but in no case shall this paragraph extend the period of limitation otherwise applicable by more than three years.

(2) Any offense committed by a public officer or employee in the course of or in connection with his office or employment at any time when the defendant is in public office or employment or within five years thereafter, but in no case shall this paragraph extend the period of limitation otherwise applicable by more than eight years.

(3) Any sexual offense committed against a minor who is less than 18 years of age any time up to the later of the period of limitation provided by law after the minor has reached 18 years of age or the date the minor reaches 55 years of age. As used in this paragraph, the term "sexual offense" means a crime under the following provisions of Title 18 or a conspiracy or solicitation to commit an offense under any of the following provisions of Title 18 if the offense results from the conspiracy or solicitation:

Section 3126 (relating to indecent assault).

Section 3127 (relating to indecent exposure).

Section 4304 (relating to endangering welfare of children).

Section 6301 (relating to corruption of minors).

Section 6312(b) (relating to sexual abuse of children).

Section 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children).

(3.1) Any sexual offense committed against an individual who is 23 years of age or younger any time up to the later of the period of limitation provided by law after the individual has reached 24 years of age or 20 years after the date of the offense. As used in this paragraph, the term "sexual offense" means a crime under the following provisions of Title 18 or a conspiracy or solicitation to commit an offense under any of the following provisions of Title 18 if the offense

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results from the conspiracy or solicitation:

Section 3011(a) as it relates to sexual servitude.

Section 3012 as it relates to sexual servitude.

Section 3121(a) and (b).

Section 3123(a).

Section 3124.1.

Section 3124.2(a) and (b).

Section 3125(a).

Section 3126.

Section 3127.

Section 4302(a).

- (4) An offense in violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 6111(c) or (g), within one year of its discovery by State or local law enforcement, but in no case shall this paragraph extend the period of limitation otherwise applicable by more than eight years.
 - (5) An offense under 18 Pa.C.S. § 3011 or 3012 in which the victim of human trafficking was not a minor any time up to ten years from the date of the last offense under this paragraph committed against the victim.
 - (6) An offense under 18 Pa.C.S. § 3012 involving labor servitude while the victim was a minor any time up to ten years after the victim reaches 18 years of age.
- (c.1) Genetic identification evidence.--Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if evidence of a misdemeanor sexual offense set forth in subsection (c)(3) or (3.1) or a felony offense is obtained containing human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) which is subsequently used to identify an otherwise unidentified individual as the perpetrator of the offense, the prosecution of the offense may be commenced within the period of limitations provided for the offense or one year after the identity of the individual is determined, whichever is later.
- (d) Commission of offense.--An offense is committed either when every element occurs, or, if a legislative purpose to prohibit a continuing course of conduct plainly appears, at the time when the course of conduct or the complicity of the defendant therein is terminated. Time starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.
- (e) Commencement of prosecution.--Except as otherwise provided by general rule adopted pursuant to section 5503 (relating to commencement of matters), a prosecution is commenced either when an indictment is found or an information under section 8931(b) (relating to indictment and information) is issued, or when a warrant, summons or citation is issued, if such warrant, summons or citation is executed without unreasonable delay.

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15. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5551. Power to initiate criminal proceedings.

An agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the same powers to initiate criminal proceedings provided for police officers by the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure. An agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have standing to request a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin a violation of this subchapter.

22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3708. Powers and authority; jurisdiction.

- (a) Authority limited to county of appointment.--An individual appointed as a humane society police officer in accordance with this chapter shall have power and authority to exercise the powers conferred under 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 55 Subch. B (relating to cruelty to animals) in enforcement of animal cruelty laws only within the particular county whose court of common pleas issued the appointment. The individual has no power or authority to exercise the powers conferred under 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 55 Subch. B in any other county whose court of common pleas has not issued an appointment.*
- (b) Notice to district attorney.--Prior to exercising the power and authority set forth by this chapter within a county, each appointed humane society police officer shall file notice, along with a copy of the appointment granted under this chapter, with the district attorney of the county.*
- (c) Shield.--Every individual appointed as a humane society police officer under this chapter shall possess a metallic shield with the words "humane society police officer" and the name of the society or association for which the individual is appointed displayed thereon.*
- (d) Photo identification.--Every individual appointed as a humane society police officer under this chapter shall have a photo identification card issued by the department that contains the following:*
 - (1) A photo of the individual taken within the previous 24 months.*
 - (2) The name of the individual.*
 - (3) The signature of the individual.*
 - (4) The name of the society or association for which the individual is appointed as a humane society police officer.*
 - (5) The address and telephone number of the society or association for which the individual is appointed as a humane society police officer.*
 - (6) The date of issuance of the photo identification card.*

22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3702. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

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“Agricultural animal.” Any bovine animal, equine animal, sheep, goat, pig, poultry, bird, fowl, wild or semiwild animal or fish or other aquatic animal that is being raised, kept, transported or utilized for the purpose of or pursuant to agricultural production.

“Agricultural production.” The production and preparation for market of agricultural animals and their products and of agricultural, agronomic, horticultural, silvicultural and aquacultural crops and commodities.

“Board.” The Humane Society Police Officer Advisory Board.

“Complainant.” Any person who has evidence that an individual appointed as a humane society police officer has performed in a manner that is contrary to the standards, requirements and qualifications prescribed in this chapter for appointment of individuals as humane society police officers. The term also includes a district attorney or a municipal solicitor.

“Convicted.” A finding or verdict of guilt, an admission of guilt or a plea of nolo contendere or receiving probation without verdict, disposition in lieu of trial or an Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition in the disposition of felony charges.

“Cruelty to animals laws.” The provisions of 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 55 Subch. B (relating to cruelty to animals).

“Department.” The Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth.

“Humane society police officer.” Any person who holds a current appointment under this chapter to act as a humane society police officer for a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The term shall include an individual who is an agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals as “agent” is used in 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 55 Subch. B (relating to cruelty to animals), provided that individual holds a current appointment under this chapter.

“Secretary.” The Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth.

“Serious misdemeanor.” A criminal offense for which more than one year in prison can be imposed as a punishment.

“Society or association.” A nonprofit society or association duly incorporated pursuant to 15 Pa.C.S. Ch. 53 Subch. A (relating to incorporation generally) for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3711. Limitation on possession of firearms.

No individual appointed as a humane society police officer shall carry, possess or use a firearm in the performance of that individual’s duties unless that individual holds a current and valid certification in the use and handling of firearms pursuant to at least one of the following:

- (1) 53 Pa.C.S. Ch. 21 Subch. D (relating to municipal police education and training).*
- (2) The act of October 10, 1974 (P.L. 705, No. 235), known as the Lethal Weapons Training Act.*

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- (3) *The act of February 9, 1984 (P.L. 3, No. 2), known as the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act.*
- (4) *Any other firearms program that has been determined by the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police to be of sufficient scope and duration as to provide the participant with basic training in the use and handling of firearms.*

22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3712. Training program

- (a) *Required training.--Every individual, prior to the society or association making application for appointment as a humane society police officer, shall successfully complete the minimum requirements for initial training prescribed in the program for initial training of humane society police officers established in accordance with subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e).*
- (b) *Contracts.--The secretary, with the advice of the board, shall contract with an accredited college or university, including a community college, or other public or private entity, for the establishment of a program for the training of individuals to act as humane society police officers. The contracted entity shall forward information pertaining to an individual's successful completion of the initial training program to the department for the purpose of maintaining the Statewide registry established pursuant to section 3714 (relating to Statewide registry).*
- (c) *Minimum requirements.--The program for the training of humane society police officers shall include at a minimum 80 hours of instruction in accordance with subsection (d).*
- (d) *Curriculum.--The program for the training of humane society police officers shall provide instruction in the following instructional areas:*
 - (1) *At least 40 hours of instruction shall be provided on the following:*
 - (i) *Pennsylvania cruelty to animal laws.*
 - (ii) *Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure*
 - (iii) *Proper procedure for filing citations and warrants, including how and when to contact Federal, State or local law enforcement.*
 - (iv) *Proper execution of search warrants.*
 - (v) *Proper search and seizure practices.*
 - (vi) *Any other areas relating to law enforcement duties.*
 - (2) *At least 40 hours of instruction shall be provided on the following:*
 - (i) *Animal husbandry practices constituting normal agricultural operation.*
 - (ii) *Practices accepted in the agricultural industry in the raising, keeping and production of agricultural animals.*
 - (iii) *Characteristics of agricultural animals likely evidencing care that is in violation of the cruelty to animal laws.*
 - (iv) *Proper care, treatment and handling of agricultural and other animals pursuant to enforcement of the cruelty to animals laws.*
 - (v) *Treatments administered and research conducted during the normal scope of veterinarian practices.*
 - (vi) *Agricultural biosecurity protocols.*
 - (vii) *General farm orientation, safety and security practices, including instruction in measures for discovery of conditions and implementation of precautionary actions*

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to prevent harm or damage to persons, animals or property.

(3) In conducting the training listed in paragraph (2), the program of instruction shall include at least one on-site visit to a normal agricultural operation that includes agricultural animals and is at least ten acres in contiguous area.

(e) Final examination.--The training program shall require individuals, as a prerequisite to successful completion of the program, to take and pass a final examination that sufficiently measures the individuals's [sic] knowledge and understanding of the instructional material.

(f) Expired Oct. 2, 2019, pursuant to 2018, Oct. 2, P.L. 511, No. 77, § 3.

(f.1) Exemption.--Individuals who have been appointed as humane society police officers and have successfully completed initial training under this chapter prior to June 30, 2018, shall be exempt from the initial training requirements under this section provided that the individual can provide proof to the secretary of successful completion of continuing education training under section 3713 (relating to continuing education program) within six months of the effective date of this subsection.

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16. SEIZURE

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5538. Transporting animals in cruel manner.

- (a) Offense defined.--A person commits a summary offense if the person carries, or causes or allows to be carried, in or upon any cart or other vehicle whatsoever an animal in a cruel or inhumane manner. *The person taking the offender into custody may take charge of the animal and of the vehicle and the vehicle's contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, and the necessary expenses that may be incurred for taking charge of and keeping the same, and sustaining the animal, shall be a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can lawfully be recovered, or the expenses or any part thereof remaining unpaid may be recovered by the person incurring the same from the owner of the animal in an action therefor.*
- (b) Exception.--For the purposes of this section, it shall not be deemed cruel or inhumane to transport live poultry in crates so long as not more than 15 pounds of live poultry are allocated to each cubic foot of space in the crate.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552. Seizure of animals kept or used for animal fighting.

A police officer or agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth shall have power to seize an animal kept, used or intended to be used for animal fighting. When the seizure is made, the animal or animals seized shall not be deemed absolutely forfeited but shall be held by the officer or agent seizing the animal or animals until a conviction of a person is first obtained for a violation of section 5543 (relating to animal fighting) or forfeiture is obtained under the act of July 9, 2013 (P.L. 263, No. 50),¹ known as the Costs of Care of Seized Animals Act. The officer or agent making the seizure shall make due return to the issuing authority of the number and kind of animals or creatures seized by the officer or agent. Where an animal is seized, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide the care that is reasonably necessary and, where an animal seized is found to be disabled, injured or diseased beyond reasonable hope of recovery, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide for the humane destruction of the animal. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of section 5543 shall order the forfeiture or surrender of an abused or neglected animal of the defendant to a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth and shall require that the owner pay the cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5553. Search Warrants.

Where a violation of this subchapter is alleged, an issuing authority may, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, issue to a police officer or an agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth a search warrant authorizing the search of a building or an enclosure in which a violation of this subchapter is occurring or has occurred and authorizing the seizure of evidence of the violation, including, but not limited to,

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the animals which were the subject of the violation. Where an animal seized is found to be neglected or starving, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide the care that is reasonably necessary and, where any animal seized is found to be disabled, injured or diseased beyond reasonable hope of recovery, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide for the humane destruction of the animal. The cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal shall be paid by the owner of the animal, and claims for the costs shall constitute a lien upon the animal. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of this subchapter may require that the owner pay the cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal. No search warrant shall be issued based upon an alleged violation of this subchapter which authorizes a police officer or agent or other person to enter upon or search premises where scientific research work is being conducted by or under the supervision of graduates of duly accredited scientific schools or where biological products are being produced for the care or prevention of disease.

22 PA. CONS. STAT. § 3710. Search warrants.

Notwithstanding contrary provisions of 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 55 Subch. B (relating to cruelty to animals) and in addition to the requirements of existing law, all search warrant applications filed in connection with alleged violations of cruelty to animals laws must have the approval of the district attorney in the county of the alleged offense prior to filing.

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17. COURTROOM ANIMAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM

[None]

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18. RESTITUTION

NOTE: The following statutes in the “Costs of Care of Seized Animals Act” refer to the now-repealed animal cruelty law, **18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5511**. However, this Act may still be used for cost of care petition in conjunction with animals seized under the new animal cruelty laws, due to the rule of construction codified in **1 PA. CONS. STAT. § 1937**.

18 PA. STAT. § 30.2. Definition.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Costs order.” A court order under section 5(e) to pay filing fees and reasonable costs of care.

“Defendant.” A person charged with a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals).

“Normal agricultural operation.” As defined under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511(q) (relating to cruelty to animals).

“Owner.” In relation to an animal seized under 18 Pa.C. S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals), a person who can prove legal title to or ownership of an animal at issue on the date of the seizure.

“Petition.” A petition for reasonable costs of care for any animal seized under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals).

“Petitioner.” A person or entity that files a petition under this act.

“Reasonable costs of care.” As follows:

- (1) *The reasonable costs of caring for seized animals, including the provision of food, water, shelter and medical care, beginning at the date of the seizure and continuing until the earlier of one of the following:*
 - (i) *At least 30 days following a hearing on a petition for costs of care.*
 - (ii) *The seized animals are no longer under the control of the petitioner.*
 - (iii) *The owner and defendant have relinquished all interests in the seized animals.*
- (2) *Reasonable costs of care shall be limited to \$15 per day per animal, in addition to necessary medical care, as determined by a licensed veterinarian and documented by invoices.*

“Society or association.” A nonprofit society or association duly incorporated under 15 Pa.C.S. Ch. 53 Subch. A (relating to incorporation generally) for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

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18 PA. STAT. § 30.3. Petition for reasonable costs of care.

- (a) *Filing.*--If animals are seized under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals), a petition may be filed, with the court of common pleas in the county where related criminal charges have been filed, by any of the following:
- (1) A county or municipal official.
 - (2) A society or association or other incorporated nonprofit organization providing care for the animals.
- (b) *Time.*--A petition may not be filed later than seven days after the entry of final judgment on the related criminal charge for a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 30.4. Service of petition.

- (a) *Defendant.*--Not later than seven days after filing a petition under section 3, the petitioner shall serve the petition on the defendant by personal service or by registered mail to any of the following:
- (1) The defendant's mailing address.
 - (2) The place of business of the defendant's counsel.
 - (3) The detention facility where the defendant is incarcerated.
- (b) *Owner.*--The petitioner shall serve the petition on the owner of a seized animal if all of the following apply:
- (1) The petitioner is aware that the defendant is not the owner of the seized animals.
 - (2) The petitioner is aware of the owner's location.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 30.5. Hearing.

- (a) *Date.*--Upon receipt of a petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing to determine the responsibility of a defendant for reasonable costs of care.
- (b) *Time.*--A hearing under subsection (a) shall be scheduled not less than 14 days but not more than 21 days from the service of the petition. The petitioner shall serve notice of the hearing date upon the defendant and, if required to be served under section 4(b), the owner.
- (c) *Evidence.*--At the hearing, the petitioner shall present evidence that demonstrates:
- (1) the amount of reasonable costs of care for the seized animal;
 - (2) that the seizure was warranted; and
 - (3) if the owner is required to be served under section 4(b), that a copy of the petition has been mailed to the owner's last known address.
- (d) *Objection.*--The defendant and, if required to be served under section 4(b), the owner shall have the opportunity at the hearing to object to the petition.
- (e) *Costs order.*--
- (1) Not later than five days after the commencement of the hearing, the court shall issue an order granting or denying the petition. If the court grants the petition, the order shall include any filing fees paid by the petitioner to file the petition under section 3 and the amount of

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reasonable costs of care, both of which shall be paid by the defendant.

- (2) *The costs order shall include a schedule of monthly payments for costs of care to be paid by the defendant beginning 30 days after the initial payment designated in the order under paragraph (1). Payments shall continue until termination under section 7. The defendant's ability to pay shall not affect the court's determination as to the amount of the reasonable costs of care.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 30.6. Payment of reasonable costs of care.

- (a) *General rule.*--Not later than seven days after service of the costs order, the defendant shall make payments to the petitioner in accordance with the costs order. The defendant shall make payments thereafter under the costs order until termination under section 7.
- (b) *Nonpayment.*--If a defendant subject to a costs order fails to timely pay any of the amounts ordered, the following shall apply:
- (1) A seized animal for which reasonable costs of care were ordered shall be automatically forfeited, by operation of law, to the petitioner.
 - (2) The petitioner shall obtain all rights and privileges in and over the animals.
 - (3) If any owner was required to be served under section 4(b) and the defendant was ordered to pay costs under section 5(e), the petitioner shall provide the owner with notice of the nonpayment by certified mail at the owner's last known address. The notice shall inform the owner that the forfeiture described in this section shall occur without further notice if the payment default is not remedied in full within ten days of the mailing of the notice. If the owner pays the amount past due, the obligation to pay costs under section 5(e) shall be considered a joint obligation of the defendant and the owner, and no further notice of any other default shall be required prior to forfeiture.
- (c) *Adjustment.*--The court, upon motion by a petitioner or respondent and after a hearing consistent with section 5, may adjust the amount of reasonable costs of care.
- (d) *Payment.*--Payment of reasonable costs of care under subsection (a) shall not prevent the petitioner from doing any of the following:
- (1) Providing necessary medical care, including euthanizing any seized animal. The petitioner may euthanize a seized animal if the petitioner obtains a written opinion from a licensed veterinarian who states it is necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering.
 - (2) Transferring to another facility or caretaker a seized animal if any of the following apply:
 - (i) The court orders the transfer.
 - (ii) The owner of the animal surrenders all rights to the animal.
 - (3) Filing with the court that entered the costs order a request seeking permission to return a seized animal to an owner who is not charged under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals).
- (e) *Reproductive health.*--A petitioner may not spay, neuter or otherwise affect the reproductive health of the seized animal under any circumstances unless the owner surrenders all rights of ownership of the animal in writing, forfeits the animal pursuant to subsection (b), consents to the surgery in writing or if the petitioner obtains a written opinion from a licensed veterinarian who states that the procedure is medically necessary for the health of the animal.
- (f) *Unnecessary medical care.*--Under no circumstances may a petitioner be reimbursed for costs of care

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for which the defendant or owner provides medical records, signed by a licensed veterinarian, that show that such costs are unnecessary.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 30.7. Termination of costs order.

- (a) Time.--A costs order shall be terminated upon the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (1) The issuance of a final judgment on the criminal charge for a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals).
 - (2) The defendant or owner of the animals surrendering all rights to the animals.
 - (3) The seized animals being no longer under the control of the petitioner.
- (b) Remittance.--As follows:
 - (1) *No earlier than the issuance of the final order on the related criminal charge for a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511, any unused portion of reasonable costs of care remaining after full payment in accordance with a costs order shall be remitted to the person who paid the costs of care of the seized animal.*
 - (2) *If no related criminal charge for a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 results in any conviction and, if all costs ordered to be paid under sections 5(e) and 6 have been timely paid, the owner shall have the right to repossession of the animal and to a return of all reasonable costs of care.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5535. Attack of service, guide or support dog.

- (a) Offense defined.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the third degree if the person is the owner of a dog that kills, maims or disfigures a service, guide or support dog of an individual with a disability without provocation by the service, guide or support dog or the individual.
- (b) Culpability.--A person commits an offense under this section only if the person:
 - (1) knew or should have known that the dog the person owns had a propensity to attack human beings or domestic animals without provocation; and
 - (2) knowingly or recklessly failed to restrain the dog or keep the dog in a contained, secure manner.
- (c) Penalty.--A person convicted of violating this section shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$5,000 *and shall be ordered to make reparations for veterinary costs in treating the service, guide or support dog and, if necessary, the cost of obtaining and training a replacement service, guide or support dog.*
- (d) Civil penalty and restitution.--
 - (1) A person who is the owner of a dog that kills, maims or disfigures a service, guide or support dog of an individual with a disability shall be subject to paragraph (2) if both of the following apply:
 - (i) The owner knew the dog had a propensity to attack human beings or domestic animals.
 - (ii) The owner failed to restrain the dog or keep the dog in a contained, secure manner.
 - (2) A court of common pleas may impose any of the following upon a person who is the owner of a dog under paragraph (1):
 - (i) A civil penalty of up to \$15,000.

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- (ii) *Reparations for veterinary costs in treating the service, guide or support dog and, if necessary, the cost of retraining the dog or of obtaining and training a replacement service, guide or support dog.*
- (iii) *Loss of income for the time the individual is unable to work due to the unavailability of the service, guide or support dog.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5538. Transporting animals in cruel manner.

- (a) *Offense defined.--A person commits a summary offense if the person carries, or causes or allows to be carried, in or upon any cart or other vehicle whatsoever an animal in a cruel or inhumane manner. The person taking the offender into custody may take charge of the animal and of the vehicle and the vehicle's contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, and the necessary expenses that may be incurred for taking charge of and keeping the same, and sustaining the animal, shall be a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can lawfully be recovered, or the expenses or any part thereof remaining unpaid may be recovered by the person incurring the same from the owner of the animal in an action therefor.*
- (b) *Exception.--For the purposes of this section, it shall not be deemed cruel or inhumane to transport live poultry in crates so long as not more than 15 pounds of live poultry are allocated to each cubic foot of space in the crate.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5548. Police animals.

- (a) *Illegal to taunt police animals.--It shall be unlawful for a person to intentionally or knowingly taunt, torment, tease, beat, kick or strike a police animal. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree.*
- (b) *Illegal to torture or kill police animals.--It shall be unlawful for a person to:*
 - (1) *Intentionally or knowingly torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill a police animal. A person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a felony of the second degree.*
 - (2) *Recklessly torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill a police animal. A person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.*
- (b.1) *Illegal to torture or kill police animals during perpetration of felony.—It shall be unlawful for a person to torture, mutilate, injure, disable, poison or kill a police animal while engaged as a principal or an accomplice in the perpetration of a felony. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree.*
- (c) *Restitution.--In a case in which a defendant is convicted of a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (b.1), the defendant shall be ordered to make restitution to the agency or individual owning the animal for veterinary bills, for replacement costs of the animal if it is disabled or killed and for the salary of the animal's handler for the period of time the handler's services are lost to the agency.*

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18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5549. Assault with a biological agent on animal, fowl or honey bees.

- (a) Offense defined.--A person commits a felony of the second degree if the person intentionally, knowingly or maliciously exposes or causes to be exposed an animal, fowl or honey bees to a virus, bacteria, prion or other agent which causes infectious disease, including any of the following:
- (1) Foot-and-mouth disease.
 - (2) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as mad cow disease.
 - (3) Avian influenza.
 - (4) Varroa mite.
- (b) Restitution.--*The person convicted of violating this section shall, in addition to any other sentence imposed, be sentenced to pay the owner of the afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees restitution in an amount equal to the cost of the financial damages incurred as a result of the offense, including the following:*
- (1) *Value of afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees.*
 - (2) *Disposal of afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees.*
 - (3) *Testing for disease on existing animal.*
 - (4) *Cleanup and sanitization of property and buildings on and in which afflicted animals, fowl or honey bees were located.*
 - (5) *Liability insurance for cleanup and sanitization workers.*
 - (6) *Soil testing of property.*
 - (7) *Loss of revenue for the aggrieved owner of afflicted animal, fowl or honey bees.*
- (c) Exceptions.--The provisions of this section shall not apply to research or veterinarian services, including immunizations, vaccinations or other treatments administered during the normal scope of practice.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552. Seizure of animals kept or used for animal fighting.

A police officer or agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth shall have power to seize an animal kept, used or intended to be used for animal fighting. When the seizure is made, the animal or animals seized shall not be deemed absolutely forfeited but shall be held by the officer or agent seizing the animal or animals until a conviction of a person is first obtained for a violation of section 5543 (relating to animal fighting) or forfeiture is obtained under the act of July 9, 2013 (P.L. 263, No. 50),¹ known as the Costs of Care of Seized Animals Act. The officer or agent making the seizure shall make due return to the issuing authority of the number and kind of animals or creatures seized by the officer or agent. Where an animal is seized, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide the care that is reasonably necessary and, where an animal seized is found to be disabled, injured or diseased beyond reasonable hope of recovery, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide for the humane destruction of the animal. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of section 5543 shall order the forfeiture or surrender of an abused or neglected animal of the defendant to a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth *and shall require that the owner pay the cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal.*

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18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5553. Search Warrants.

Where a violation of this subchapter is alleged, an issuing authority may, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure, issue to a police officer or an agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth a search warrant authorizing the search of a building or an enclosure in which a violation of this subchapter is occurring or has occurred and authorizing the seizure of evidence of the violation, including, but not limited to, the animals which were the subject of the violation. Where an animal seized is found to be neglected or starving, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide the care that is reasonably necessary and, where any animal seized is found to be disabled, injured or diseased beyond reasonable hope of recovery, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide for the humane destruction of the animal. *The cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal shall be paid by the owner of the animal, and claims for the costs shall constitute a lien upon the animal. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of this subchapter may require that the owner pay the cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal.* No search warrant shall be issued based upon an alleged violation of this subchapter which authorizes a police officer or agent or other person to enter upon or search premises where scientific research work is being conducted by or under the supervision of graduates of duly accredited scientific schools or where biological products are being produced for the care or prevention of disease.

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19. FORFEITURE AND POSSESSION BANS

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 30.6. Payment of reasonable costs of care.

- (a) General rule.--Not later than seven days after service of the costs order, the defendant shall make payments to the petitioner in accordance with the costs order. The defendant shall make payments thereafter under the costs order until termination under section 7.
- (b) Nonpayment.--*If a defendant subject to a costs order fails to timely pay any of the amounts ordered, the following shall apply:*
 - (1) *A seized animal for which reasonable costs of care were ordered shall be automatically forfeited, by operation of law, to the petitioner.*
 - (2) *The petitioner shall obtain all rights and privileges in and over the animals.*
 - (3) *If any owner was required to be served under section 4(b) and the defendant was ordered to pay costs under section 5(e), the petitioner shall provide the owner with notice of the nonpayment by certified mail at the owner's last known address. The notice shall inform the owner that the forfeiture described in this section shall occur without further notice if the payment default is not remedied in full within ten days of the mailing of the notice. If the owner pays the amount past due, the obligation to pay costs under section 5(e) shall be considered a joint obligation of the defendant and the owner, and no further notice of any other default shall be required prior to forfeiture.*
- (c) Adjustment.--The court, upon motion by a petitioner or respondent and after a hearing consistent with section 5, may adjust the amount of reasonable costs of care.
- (d) Payment.--Payment of reasonable costs of care under subsection (a) shall not prevent the petitioner from doing any of the following:
 - (1) Providing necessary medical care, including euthanizing any seized animal. The petitioner may euthanize a seized animal if the petitioner obtains a written opinion from a licensed veterinarian who states it is necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering.
 - (2) Transferring to another facility or caretaker a seized animal if any of the following apply:
 - (i) The court orders the transfer.
 - (ii) The owner of the animal surrenders all rights to the animal.
 - (3) Filing with the court that entered the costs order a request seeking permission to return a seized animal to an owner who is not charged under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5511 (relating to cruelty to animals).
- (e) Reproductive health.--A petitioner may not spay, neuter or otherwise affect the reproductive health of the seized animal under any circumstances unless the owner surrenders all rights of ownership of the animal in writing, forfeits the animal pursuant to subsection (b), consents to the surgery in writing or if the petitioner obtains a written opinion from a licensed veterinarian who states that the procedure is medically necessary for the health of the animal.
- (f) Unnecessary medical care.--Under no circumstances may a petitioner be reimbursed for costs of care for which the defendant or owner provides medical records, signed by a licensed veterinarian, that show that such costs are unnecessary.

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18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5552. Seizure of animals kept or used for animal fighting.

A police officer or agent of a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth shall have power to seize an animal kept, used or intended to be used for animal fighting. When the seizure is made, the animal or animals seized shall not be deemed absolutely forfeited but shall be held by the officer or agent seizing the animal or animals until a conviction of a person is first obtained for a violation of section 5543 (relating to animal fighting) or forfeiture is obtained under the act of July 9, 2013 (P.L. 263, No. 50),¹ known as the Costs of Care of Seized Animals Act. The officer or agent making the seizure shall make due return to the issuing authority of the number and kind of animals or creatures seized by the officer or agent. *Where an animal is seized, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide the care that is reasonably necessary and, where an animal seized is found to be disabled, injured or diseased beyond reasonable hope of recovery, the police officer or agent is authorized to provide for the humane destruction of the animal. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of section 5543 shall order the forfeiture or surrender of an abused or neglected animal of the defendant to a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth and shall require that the owner pay the cost of the keeping, care and destruction of the animal.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5554. Forfeiture.

- (a) *General rule.--Except as provided under subsection (b), in addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of this subchapter may order the forfeiture or surrender of an abused or neglected animal of the defendant to a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth.*
- (b) *Forfeiture required for felony offense.--If the conviction under this subchapter is for an offense graded as a felony, the authority imposing sentence shall order forfeiture or surrender of an abused or neglected animal of the defendant to a society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth.*

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5555. Prohibition of ownership.

Notwithstanding any provision of law and in addition to any other penalty provided by law, the authority imposing sentence upon a conviction for a violation of this subchapter may order the prohibition or limitation of the defendant's ownership, possession, control or custody of animals or employment with the care of animals for a period of time not to exceed the statutory maximum term of imprisonment applicable to the offense for which sentence is being imposed. A humane society police officer, law enforcement officer or State dog warden shall have authority to ensure compliance with this section and may notify the local district attorney who may petition the court to remove animals kept in violation of this section.

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20. REHABILITATIVE SENTENCING

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 5542. Animal mutilation and related offenses.

(a) Cropping of ear.--The following apply:

- (1) A person commits an offense under section 5533 (relating to cruelty to animal) if the person crops, trims or cuts off, or causes or procures to be cropped, trimmed or cut off, the whole or part of the ear or ears of a dog.
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from cropping, trimming or cutting off the whole or part of the ear or ears of a dog when the dog is anesthetized and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring the cropping, trimming or cutting off of a dog's ear or ears by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.
- (3) The possession by a person of a dog with an ear or ears cropped, trimmed or cut off and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of any person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of any person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided for in this subsection.
- (4) A person who procures the cropping, trimming or cutting off of the whole or part of an ear or ears of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(b) Debarking.--The following apply:

- (1) A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person debarks a dog by cutting, causing or procuring the cutting of its vocal cords or by altering, causing or procuring the alteration of a part of its resonance chamber.
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from cutting the vocal cords or otherwise altering the resonance chamber of a dog when the dog is anesthetized and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring a debarking procedure by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.
- (3) The possession by a person of a dog with the vocal cords cut or the resonance chamber otherwise altered and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of a person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of a person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (4) A person who procures the cutting of vocal cords or the alteration of the resonance chamber of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(c) Docking of tail.--The following apply:

- (1) A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person docks, cuts off, causes or

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procures the docking or cutting off of the tail of a dog over five days old.

- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from docking, cutting off or cropping the whole or part of the tail of a dog when the dog is at least 12 weeks of age and the procedure is performed using general anesthesia and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring the cutting off or docking of a tail of a dog by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine as provided in this subsection.
- (3) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from surgically removing, docking, cutting off or cropping the tail of a dog between five days and 12 weeks of age if, in the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine's professional judgment, the procedure is medically necessary for the health and welfare of the dog. If the procedure is performed, it shall be done in accordance with generally accepted standards of veterinary practice.
- (4) The possession by a person of a dog with a tail cut off or docked and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of any person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of any person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (5) A person who procures the cutting off or docking of a tail of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(d) Surgical birth.--The following apply:

- (1) A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person surgically births or causes or procures a surgical birth.
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from surgically birthing a dog when the dog is anesthetized and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring a surgical birthing by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.
- (3) The possession by a person of a dog with a wound or incision site resulting from a surgical birth unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of a person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of any person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (4) A person who procures the surgical birth of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.
- (5) This subsection shall not apply to personnel required to comply with standards to minimize pain to an animal set forth in section 2143(a)(3) of the Animal Welfare Act (Public Law 89-544, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq.), trained in accordance with section 2143(d) of the Animal Welfare Act, who work in a federally registered research facility required to comply with the Animal Welfare Act under the guidance or oversight of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.

(e) Dewclawing.--The following apply:

- (1) A person commits an offense under section 5533 if the person cuts off or causes or procures the cutting off of the dewclaw of a dog over five days old.
- (2) The provisions of this subchapter shall not prevent a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from

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cutting the dewclaw and shall not prevent a person from causing or procuring the procedure by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.

- (3) The possession by a person of a dog with the dewclaw cut off and with the wound or incision site resulting therefrom unhealed, or any such dog being found in the charge or custody of a person or confined upon the premises owned by or under the control of a person, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation by the person, except as provided in this subsection.
- (4) A person who procures the cutting off of the dewclaw of a dog shall record the procedure. The record shall include the name of the attending licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and the date and location at which the procedure was performed. The record shall be kept as long as the wound or incision site is unhealed and shall be transferred with the dog during that period of time.

(f) *Additional penalty.--In addition to any other penalty provided by law, upon conviction for conduct described in this section, the court may order the convicted person to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation and to undergo treatment at the convicted person's expense that the court determines to be appropriate after due consideration of the evaluation.*